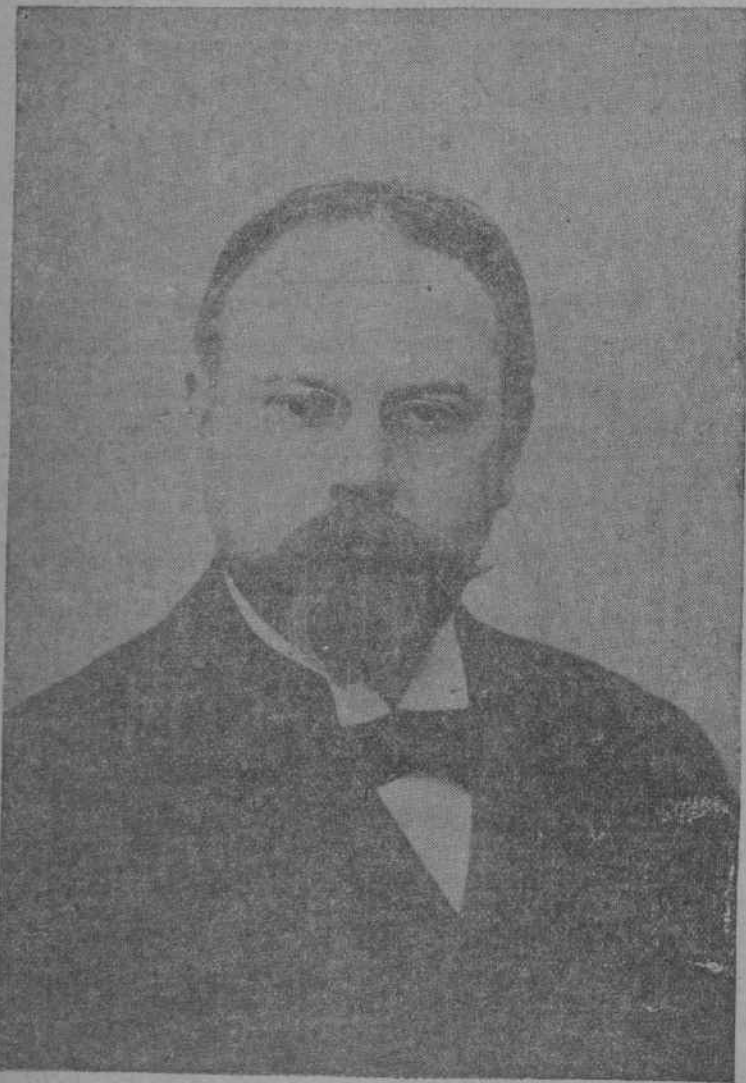


BRAINS REFORM CHARITIES' WORK.



John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities.

Commissioner Keller Shows How to Build Up a Department.

"KEEP CLEAN" HIS MOTTO.

Finds Help in Advice and Has No Secrets from the Public.

In addressing the State Charities Aid Association on Friday at its annual meeting Joseph H. Choate took occasion to pay a tribute to the present Commissioner of Charities.

"Under John W. Keller," he said, "the department is better conducted than in any former administration." Yesterday, to a Journal representative, Mr. Choate elaborated and emphasized this statement.

"He cannot be praised too highly," he said, "for the work he has accomplished since coming into office. The woman who figures prominently in our Board of Managers is especially enthusiastic in praise of him. He is always ready to listen to their suggestions and to act upon them promptly if they are in any way possible."

"He has shown himself in every instance, as far as I can learn, ready to co-operate with the members of the Charities Aid Association, and he has, furthermore, given evidence of great energy and the strictest vigilance with regard to every detail of his work. He has already accomplished much. It is safe to predict that he will and is accomplishing still more. As I said before, he cannot be praised too highly."

When Mr. Choate was asked to what he attributed the special excellence of Mr. Keller's administration, he smiled and said: "First to his qualities, and then, probably, to the advantage he has of being his own commanding officer, responsible to no one but himself."

It was in this address to the State Charities Association that Mr. Choate, its president, also took occasion to give a hint to the rich. He said:

"When I hear of what enormous outlays our families make for seats at the opera, and how a boat can be kept, and be disposed of for a sum which keeps the useful work of this association going for a year, it seems to me that if this good cause were placed plainly before those intelligent people who enjoy music and also enjoy doing good, we could easily raise the money for the agents."

"There is something wrong," he added, "in our social system when 35,000 children in the State of New York have to be supported year after year by public charity."

"Yes, I said what I meant when I spoke of the lavish expenditures of wealthy people," said Mr. Choate yesterday. "I meant every word of it. The price of a box at the opera—what good would it do our association?"

"And the price of a Vanderbilt ball?" was suggested. To this Mr. Choate had no answer.

"To what do I attribute my success as Commissioner?" repeated Mr. Keller, thoughtfully, yesterday.

"If I may lay claim to success," he said, after a moment, "it is founded first upon the motto that I have often in indelible letters as the cornerstone of my administration in the Department of Public Charities, and that is 'Keep clean.' I have not accomplished it in all its possibilities yet, but I shall with time. To get the places under my control clean, and to keep them so is the aim of this administration. There is no cleanliness without order, and there cannot be order unless every one pay strict attention to business. Therefore I must be energetic and vigilant."

"Furthermore, I have made it my pride to keep nothing concealed in my department. Everything under my control is open to anybody for the closest scrutiny. The most minute investigation. I am told that one time when the State Board of Charities and the Charities Aid Association claimed the right to visit the different institutions under the control of this department they were looked upon as spies. On the other hand it seems that the visitors immediately became suspicious, and indulged in all sorts of conjectures, and in what there might be to conceal. How the fault, let me say, that there is now nothing to conceal. The people in the different departments are ordered to receive visitors courteously and to answer questions truthfully."

In reference to the former "three-headed" Commission and the divided responsibility, which was one of its features, Mr. Keller said, "I am glad not to have to share the responsibility of my office with any one. When the 'three-headed' Commission existed none could act without the acquiescence of his colleagues, hence delay was occasioned. Under this administration the watchword is 'Do it now and it is done.'"

"As to the ladies, God bless 'em," said Mr. Keller, in conclusion, "and their suggestions good so often that I am only too glad to report the evil, so far as they lie in my power, of which they complain."

LOVE DOESN'T FLY TO COUNT ZARAMBA

He Looks in Vain from the Tombs for His Wife to Come.

BANKER SAVIN AWAY, TOO.

The Millionaire Leaves His Noble Son-in-Law to Exist on 5-Cent Prison Fare.

"Count" Marzan-de-Zaramba, a Russian, who says he is not a nobleman, never was one and expects never to be one, although all his friends thrust the honor of a title upon him, peeped out from the prisoners' pen in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning and heard the charge of grand larceny made against him by the Rev. Stephen Symonowitz, who befriended him, and who says he repaid favors by the grand larceny method.

De Zaramba made himself famous by marrying Miss Josephine Savin, daughter of Frank Savin, the millionaire banker, and broker. The wedding occurred last Fall at Saratoga without Mr. Savin's consent. It was said that the young woman got the "European nobleman fever" and wedded De Zaramba because she thought he was a count with an estate in Russia peopled by obedient serfs in comic opera costumes.

The Count was a practicing physician in Washington, and there a druggist introduced him to Father Symonowitz a year ago. Three days after Christmas a year ago the priest encountered the Count dressed in a straw hat and a seersucker suit shivering in a Nassau street blizzard. He took him to a restaurant and bought him a rectangular meal, the first, the Count said, that he had had for six weeks.

The priest has a missing for Poles at No. 3 Morris street, and there he installed him as a sort of sub-deputy assistant superintendent, at a salary of \$20 a month, three meals a day and a bed to sleep in. He attended to business so well that his pay was raised to \$50 a month and four meals a day.

The Poles in the house made the Count Europe for the transportation of their wives to this country. As no relatives arrived, although the Count's depositors went down to the river, and his wife, who lived, their suspicions were aroused. He assured them that the weather had been bad on the Atlantic, and many steamers full of Poles had been lost or misled.

The explanation was not accepted and the Count was ordered to think up something else. The priest says that he made a full confession that he had stolen \$440.40. Three days later he wrote the clergyman saying his thefts amounted to \$516.90. He was discharged from the institution.

So many more complaints came up after his departure that the priest got out a warrant for his arrest on the specific charge of stealing \$40.50, intrusted to him to send Count until Friday night, when Detective Farrington, of the Centre Street Police Court, discovered him at No. 47 West One Hundred and Fourth street. The Count tried to escape, but the detective captured him after a slight tussle.

Thomas J. O'Sullivan appeared for the prisoner. He said the charge was untrue and that De Zaramba was a worthy citizen of the United States who was trying to earn an honest living. His wife, who lived at the Hotel Grenelle, loved him still and was only waiting for him to accumulate enough money to set up some sort of a home. At Christmas she sent him many costly gifts, said the lawyer.

This statement to a Journal reporter who gave him an opportunity to do so, Frank Savin had not come to the rescue of his noble son-in-law up to a late hour last night. The Count was peering through the bars in the long corridor, a thoughtful look upon his face. "He will have another hearing to-morrow."

Free! Beautiful French Miniatures, handsomely mounted on art panels, to everybody who inserts a paid "Want" ad in next Sunday's Journal. Get this exquisite ornament. Now on exhibition at the Journal's Branch Offices.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS AND PROFITS BY TRUST MILLIONS

STANDARD OIL COMES IN.

Represented by Col. O. H. Payne and Grant B. Schley—A. B. Hepburn, the Third.

ALREADY A RAILROAD STRONG BOX

Its President, Henry W. Cannon, a Director of the Great Northern Road with James J. Hill.

One of the most important changes which has occurred during recent years in any of the big New York banking institutions was made yesterday in the Chase National Bank.

At a special meeting of the directors of the bank, held late in the afternoon, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, known as a Standard Oil man; Grant B. Schley, of the banking firm of Moore & Schley, and A. Barton Hepburn were elected directors. They will take the places of General Samuel Thomas, resigned; Calvin S. Brice, deceased, and William H. Porter, resigned.

General Samuel Thomas, who was a life-long friend of the late Calvin S. Brice, became identified with the Chase National Bank when it was a comparatively small institution. About the same time Henry W. Cannon, who was Comptroller of the Currency in President Arthur's and a portion of President Cleveland's Administrations became the president of the bank. Since then the institution has grown until it now ranks among the first national banks in the country.

The retirement of General Thomas, following soon after the death of Mr. Brice, changes the administration of the bank to a very large extent. It is understood that General Thomas is retiring as much as possible from active participation in corporate affairs.

A. Barton Hepburn, who was elected a director, will also become the vice-president, succeeding William H. Porter, who became vice-president of the Chemical National Bank on January 1. He is at present vice-president of the National City Bank, and president of the former institution.

He was Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, then National Bank Examiner for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and Comptroller of the Currency during President Harrison's Administration. Mr. Cannon and he are personal friends of many years' standing.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne and Grant B. Schley are interested with the Rockefellers in many important affairs. This will tend to throw a portion of the Standard Oil business into the Chase National Bank. Mr. Cannon is a director of the Great Northern Railroad, with James J. Hill. The change practically means that some of the largest railway and industrial enterprises in the country will be represented in the new directory.

ROYAL TRAIN FOR FLORIDA TRAVELLERS.

New York and Florida Limited to Run Through Solid to St. Augustine from This City.

The opening of the Florida season January 16 will be signalized this year, as usual, by the placing in service of the "New York and Florida Limited" between New York and St. Augustine, Fla. This is acknowledged to be the finest train in the world, in its appointments, luxury and detail of finish, and the first of these trains constructed by the Pullman Company for the use of the President of the United States on official tours.

"The New York and Florida Limited" leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 a. m., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Southern Railway, Florida Central and Pensacola Railroad, and the Florida East Coast Railway, and arrives at St. Augustine at 2:20 p. m. the following day, making a run, which exceeds 1,000 miles, in but little more than twenty-four hours. It is composed of Pullman's Compartment Cars, the latest pattern and finish; a Royal Club Car for the gentlemen; an Observation Car with a handsome Drawing Room at its rear end opening on to a wide platform; a Library and Dining Car, in which the service and the cuisine rank with the finest New York hotel.

This "New York and Florida Limited" runs through solid to St. Augustine with the exception of one car, which is detached at Columbia, S. C., and goes thence to Alken, which it reaches at 9:35 the next morning after leaving New York, and Augusta at 9:20, Brunswick at 10:40, and is conveniently reached by this train at 12:00 o'clock noon through the perfect connection at Everett, Ga.

For full information, reservations, etc., apply to J. L. Adams, G. E. A. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 Broadway, New York, or to A. S. Truett, E. P. A., Southern Ry., 271 Broadway, New York.

THIRTY NEW FIREMEN.

Commissioner Scannell Appoints Them from the Eligible List.

Ten new firemen have been appointed on probation from the new civil service eligible list. Out of about six hundred applicants in the first division only forty-seven passed. Commissioner Scannell is anxious to fill the ranks of the firemen in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and he has cut down the probationary period from thirty to twenty days. As quickly as the school of instruction can accommodate them more men will be appointed until the fifty vacancies are filled. The new firemen are assigned as follows:

John Duffy, Engine Company No. 17; David J. Curley, Engine Company No. 14; Michael F. Brady, Engine Company No. 24; James F. McCarthy, Engine Company No. 25; Peter J. O'Connell, Engine Company No. 18; Patrick J. Moran, and Paul J. Ladd, Engine Company No. 18; Timothy J. Driscoll, Engine Company No. 55; Richard T. O'Keefe, Engine Company No. 31; William D. Dimbleby, Engine Company No. 1; Ambrose O'Neil, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Twenty new men have been appointed on probation for duty in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Made Money from False Complaints. John A. Jenkins, of No. 151 West Twentieth street, and Stacey Corwin, of the same address, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court to entering false complaints and profiting therefrom. They were remanded by Magistrate Centworth for trial. The men were court clerks in a Sixth Avenue hotel. They were to receive complaints and send money for overcharges. One of the men, it is alleged, made out a false complaint, which the other passed on and secured the money.

DAVIS' MENTHOL COUGH DROPS. 5c. Stops any cough instantly. Never disappoints.



RIPANS IN GUATEMALA

Mr. C. S. Pearson was long a member of the staff of the Washington Evening Star. In the Summer of 1898 he resigned to go to Guatemala. He suffered there from fever and returned by way of San Francisco, arriving in Washington toward the end of the year. Before he left Washington he was a firm believer in the medicinal qualities of Ripans Tabules, and took a lot of them with him to Guatemala, where he earned the friendship of Capt. Russell, of the steamer San Blas, which sails from San Francisco and stops at ports in Central America, by making known to him the marvellous virtues of R-I-P-A-N-S, the medical wonder of the century. Mr. Pearson often dilates upon Capt. Russell's enthusiasm about the Tabules, and recently wrote to The Ripans Chemical Company as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1898.

"The press reports regarding the revolution which took place in Guatemala in the Summer did not give the correct cause. It was claimed that the people did not want Cabrera for president. The fact of the matter was they wanted any president who would give them Ripans Tabules. This plank was not in Cabrera's platform—hence the revolution. The Tabules were introduced into Guatemala by Captain William Russell, of the Pacific Mail steamer San Blas, and myself. Captain Russell, as do most steamer officers, suffered greatly from indigestion. I persuaded him to take Ripans, and he declared their effect was marvellous, being better than anything he had ever tried. He secured a quantity, and as people of the tropics suffer terribly from indigestion, the Tabules are now known most favorably throughout Central America.

"C. S. PEARSON."

One of the editors of the Washington Star vouches for Mr. Pearson in these words: "He is O. K., and his testimonial from the steamship captain is, I am sure, perfectly reliable."

There is little doubt of the soundness of the theory that many a family difficulty might be composed by a judicious use of Ripans Tabules, and a Central American revolution is little more than a family difficulty. Ripans Tabules quiet the nerves, compose the mind, allay irritation and invite repose. One gives relief.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents. Forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York